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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XXI, No. 5

BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1934

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Marriner Considers Beethoven as Titan, Music Emancipator

Expression of Emotion, Thought
Is of Primary Importance
in Beethoven Music

FORMAL INNOVATIONS IN AIR VARIATIONS

Mr. Guy Marriner opened his lecture-recital on *Beethoven the Titan* Tuesday afternoon in the Deanery by playing the second movement, *Adagio cantabile*, from Beethoven's *Pathétique* Sonata. It was the third lecture in a series tracing the development of piano-forte music through the works of its greatest exponents. Beethoven was a titan of art and the emancipator of music. With him the thoughts and the emotions were of first importance, the form was secondary. He broke through the limits of form imposed by Mozart and the earlier masters to express himself and humanity with a power and imagination that eternally widens the hearer's sphere of emotions and experience.

Beethoven was born in Bonn on the Rhine in 1770 and spent 40 years in Vienna until his death in 1827. These were storm-swept years of general social, political, philosophical, and artistic revolution, and the spirit of this awakening of man to his emotional and intellectual possibilities is embodied in Beethoven. Both his musical and personal lives were rich and varied, but they were overshadowed from the age of thirty by his gradual loss of hearing, which ended five years before his death in total deafness, so that he had to look at his audience to see if it was applauding. His piano sonatas comprise the New Testament as contrasted to Old Testament in Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavichord*, and in this series extending over his whole lifetime he reveals his own life, emotions, and feelings, and proves himself a master of the piano.

There were three phases in the music.

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Varsity Wins Second League Championship

The Bryn Mawr second team clinched the championship of the second team league in an exciting game on Monday afternoon against the Philadelphia Cricket Club Blacks, who were tied with the Yellow and White combination before the start of the game, which ended with a score of 2-1. The play was fast and hard throughout, although it took both sides some time to warm up.

To the Varsity defense should go a large measure of praise for its outstanding part in the victory. They played with their usual vigor and individual effectiveness, but in addition, were quite good at getting passes through to their own forwards and in anticipating the intentions of the opposing line. The forwards were not so effective as in past games, particularly in the first half, when at least two easy shots were missed. It must be remembered that they were playing against an extremely strong defense, and one which marked very closely. This meant that there had to be more passing and co-operation between the forwards and fewer individual plunges down the field.

During the second half the forwards seemed to realize the necessity for a change in tactics, and began a concerted drive on the Black's goal; this resulted in a pretty shot by Bakewell, who was playing left inner. Bryn Mawr was now in the lead two goals to one. The play surged back and forth as each team made repeated efforts to score again. The match ended with the ball safely in mid-field after a rather dangerous attack by the Bryn Mawr goal, which had sidelines in breathless suspense as they feared that the tying tally might be scored. The second team is to be congratulated on its excellent record and on the winning of a

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College Calendar

Wednesday, November 14. Gertrude Stein on *Poetry and Grammar*. 8.20 P. M. Goodhart.

Thursday, November 15. Dr. Veltmann. 4.30 P. M. Common Room.

Saturday, November 17. Varsity Hockey vs. Swarthmore. 10.00 A. M.

Sunday, November 18. Sunday Evening Service conducted by Dr. Suter. 7.30 P. M. Music Room.

Monday, November 19. Second Team Hockey Game vs. Germantown Friends' Alumnae. 4.00 P. M.

Mrs. Dean's third lecture, *Thunder in the Far East*. 8.20 P. M. Goodhart.

Tuesday, November 20. Conference with Mrs. Dean. 2.00 P. M. Deanery.

Guy Marriner on Schubert, Schumann, and Field: the Romanticists. 5.00 P. M. Deanery.

Alumnae Council Held on College Grounds

Fund for Science Building Is Debated, Scholarship Fund Has Increased

URGE CAMPUS CONTACT

The Alumnae Council meeting of the past week brought both Undergraduates and Alumnae to an understanding of the importance of the relationship of the college as it now is, to the Alumnae. The Council has always been an organization designed specifically to consider the welfare of Bryn Mawr from the impartial view of the outsider and at the same time the interested point of view of the graduate. The interests in the Alumnae Council have always centered in the activities on the Bryn Mawr campus: the first meeting of an Alumnae body in 1920 was held to raise funds to increase faculty salaries and thereby insure the bringing of the most able men and women to Bryn Mawr as professors.

This year's Alumnae Council meeting naturally has meant more to the Undergraduates as well as to the thirty members on the Council, because it met on the campus. It met to discuss the means by which to raise one million dollars for a new Science building, to report on the successes in providing funds for Regional Scholarships, and to seek new ways by which Alumnae might be kept better informed of the college and more closely in touch with the actual staff of Bryn Mawr.

The reports of the District Councilors on their work in providing funds for scholarship students and their methods of choosing scholars from their districts show their generous and thoughtful attitude in regard to Bryn Mawr Undergraduate activity. In almost every report an optimistic note predominated, and in the few instances where there was mention of difficulty, an opposing determination was evident. The results were in all cases splendid, and showed an unflagging zeal and work for Undergraduate scholarships.

The scholarship situation is much more encouraging than it was last year; in 1933-34 120 out of the total Undergraduate registration of 385 were on scholarships; this year only 106 out of 388 students are on scholarships. This ratio of scholarship to non-scholarship students for 1934-35 more nearly approaches the norm, although there is still much demand and need for funds. In the face of this situation, one of the district councilors, for example, reports: "We have very little trouble getting our money, as we have extraordinarily loyal and interested chairmen in our various well-organized districts. Each district makes a pledge and then proceeds to collect, or give bridge parties or concerts, or have old

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One-Act Plays Gain Well Merited Acclaim

Repression Complexes, Magic,
Murder and Villainous
Wiles Form Themes

ACTING IS EFFECTIVE

The four plays presented at Goodhart Saturday evening were of varying types and were extremely entertaining. There were, in order: a play concerned with the supernatural, *The Karsitch*, by Diana Tate-Smith, '35; a dramatic pantomime, *Benito*, by Margaret Kidder, '35; a fantastic romance, *Olim*, by Mollie Nichols, '34, and a melodrama, *Bianca or The Poisoned Cup*, by Louisa May Alcott. The casting was good, the scenery adequate, and the plays themselves most amusing.

The Karsitch is a warning to all Bryn Mawr students who are inclined to consider facts before phantoms. The story of four people engaged in scientific research concerning mystic rites, it shows the dire fate in store for those who refuse to acknowledge the existence of the supernatural. Marian, the Bryn Mawr graduate, played by Alicia Stewart, two other factual females, played by Margaret Veeder and Elizabeth Washburn, and Marian's husband, played by Margaret Honour, use incantation—or invocation?—to arouse the mysterious Karsitch. Their efforts are successful—far more so than they had dreamed of—and they are dragged one by one realistically off the stage by the invisible monster, as a result of this curiosity.

Marian is the last to feel the effects of the research, and as she is pulled off, she shows her true Bryn Mawr spirit by gazing intently at a large book and ignoring all else. The invocation scene, too, was especially effective: the unbelievers skipped madly about a bucket of water, waving wet pine branches, and repeating "Iskavitch Karsitch!" in tones rising from a whisper to a shriek.

The dialogue of *The Karsitch* is extremely entertaining, leading up to the climax effectively. By the conversation, the characters are portrayed satirically and amusingly. The play's action is swift, its plot construction well-knit, and the whole is an interesting and screamingly funny piece of dramatic writing.

Miss Kidder's pantomime, *Benito*, offered a new method of solving murders, through the agency of a parrot. We are now firmly convinced that if everyone had a parrot as an inseparable companion, there would be no more unsolved murders. The characters were: First Actress, Gerta Franchot; The Parrot, Doreen Canaday; Benito, Miss Kidder, and Second Actress, Josephine Ham. Miss Franchot is especially to be commended. Her movements and her varying inflections of "Benito," the one spoken word in the play, were extremely praiseworthy. Miss Canaday made a most realistic parrot, playing a difficult role quite well, and her imitation of parrot-noises was highly convincing.

Benito is a well-written pantomime. At no point does the interest of the audience lag, and the climax is extremely effective and unexpected. The idea contained in it is unusual.

Olim, by Mollie Nichols, is the story of a girl who is kept firmly tied to her family's apron strings. She is made to sew ceaselessly until her longings for a greater world are forced, apparently forever, between embroidery rings. Finally she is rescued by a persuasive Gardener Boy, played by Barbara Merchant, and leaves her parents sitting in stolid astonishment at her choice.

Olim does not seem to us to be up to the standard of the other plays.

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Resignation

The College News regrets to announce the resignation of Letitia Brown, '37, from the Editorial Board.

Lantern Elections

The Business Board of the Lantern wishes to announce the election of Eleanor Tobin, '37, as Treasurer, and of Barbara Colbron, '37, as Advertising Manager. The Board also announces at this time the resignation of Polly Schwable, '36.

Senate Handles Cases of Failures, Overcutting

For the benefit of those curious individuals who are somewhat in doubt as to the function and composition of the Senate we should like to announce that the Senate is a separate body from the Faculty. All full professors who have been in the college for more than three years besides the Dean and the President are members. There are two standing committees reappointed each year, the Executive and the Judicial, who meet and carefully consider individual cases before reporting or making any recommendations to the Senate as a whole. The Senate and its committees have to deal only with the academic life of the students.

The Executive Committee handles almost all matters of deficient work on the part of the students. Cases of failures, conditions, failure to get the required merits, overcutting more than four classes are among those considered by the Executive Committee. Not every case brought before the committee is reported to the Senate. The Senate then, acting on the recommendations of the Committee, issues warnings or special penalties, such as cancellation of work or expulsion in extreme cases of cutting. In cases involving the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts the Faculty as a whole acts.

The Judicial Committee of the Senate handles only regulations involving written work. It is these rules concerning plagiarism, cheating, and copying of another's work that are read before each examination period.

The point system of office holding and its enforcement comes under the administration of the Undergraduate Association, while problems concerning the extra-curricular work of certain cases is generally handled directly by the Dean's office, although they can be referred to the Senate if necessary.

Biology Department Needs Funds and Room Because of Increased Experimental Study

The Biology Department needs opportunity to make use of the equipment and the teaching facilities it now has and to develop more adequate facilities. Bryn Mawr must be a place, as Dr. Welch, of Johns Hopkins, wrote to the *Alumnae Bulletin* in 1933, where women can be "well trained in the natural and physical sciences as teachers, assistants, technicians, and special workers."

The Department of Biology wants to safeguard the facilities it now has, but to modernize and improve these facilities. The Department has a green house, in which to grow plants, a biological material, and cultures of protozoa. For several years, however, the green house has been out of repair. During the winter, snow melts on the roof, and the icy water drips in through it and kills the experimental material.

For the courses in Physiology, the Biology Department needs more room in which to keep animals under experiment. There is one small room on the top floor of Dalton, which would be excellent for the work of one person. It is now used by Dr. Tennent's students as well as Dr. Blanchard's, and is greatly overcrowded.

The department has a library, with a particularly valuable collection of scientific journals. Almost all the money the department has for books is spent on these journals, so that it is impossible to buy works on separate subjects. Also, the books in the Dalton biological library are being damaged by the water which constantly pours down through the ceiling, because the plumbing is faulty.

Mrs. Dean Reviews European Prospects of Peace and War

Nazi Foreign Policy and Italian
Attitude to League Cause
New Alignments

SMALL STATE FREEDOM UNFAVORABLE TO WAR

The foreign policy of Nazi Germany, which aims to include all German-speaking peoples in the Third Reich, has sharpened the struggle between the revisionist and *status quo* countries of Europe and produced far-reaching readjustments in the European balance of power, stated Mrs. Vera M. Dean in her lecture on *Europe: Peace or War?* delivered November 12, the third of the Anna Howard Shaw lecture series. This struggle has been bitterly waged around the League of Nations, regarded by both groups as the last bulwark against revision of the peace treaties. The struggle also represents a fundamental conflict between the methods of an international organization founded on democratic assumptions, and the foreign policies of states committed to authoritarian doctrines.

The Nazi foreign policy has occasioned fears of war generally throughout Europe, despite Hitler's avowed policy of peace, and the withdrawal from or demands for reorganization of the League by Fascist governments have occasioned not only the formation of regional groups of small states removed as far as possible from the influence of the great powers, but the attempts on the part of the great powers to win the support of one or more of these regional groups. The situations in the Saar, in Austria, Hungary and Poland, and the allegiances of the Little Entente, the Balkan bloc and the Baltic state bloc, of Bulgaria and Albania, are matters of immense concern to Germany, France, Italy and Russia.

The European situation looks as troubled as it looked in 1914, dominated as it is by doctrines of extreme nationalism and territorial expansion, and threatened by the vast powers of dictatorial governments. But the desire of numerous small and newly-created

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Enough is Enough is Enough

All of our modern problems center around the difficulties not only of occupying leisure time intelligently, but of occupying our time at all. We feel that the problem is a serious and highly aggravated one in college. When we consider that we are required to spend only forty hours per week—a mere workingman's week—on our courses, and that besides these forty hours we have only reports, conferences, general reading, attendance on lectures designed to keep us up in world affairs, the slight duties of informing our family and friends of our well-being through the U. S. mails, and the simple obligations of eating and sleeping, we wonder no longer at the fact that time hangs heavy and that we are at a complete loss as to how to spend our off moments to advantage. Therefore, we rise with suggestions for the occupation of the college girl's shining hours.

First of all we should suggest perusal of the telephone directory. Anyone acquainted with the reference room in the library will find therein directories provided all of the large cities in the country. Each directory has several million names in it, addresses, accompanying the names and enough telephone numbers to fascinate the mind for at least a few hours. The directories en masse provide an almost inexhaustible fund of material for thought which may be approached in different ways. The individual may find it interesting to discover relatives of the same name in different metropolises, or a more interesting and objective study may be made of all of the inhabitants of the country whose names begin with X.

Secondly, and without undue effort, leisure time may be put to profit and enjoyment by perusal of the Public Notices and Classified Advertisements to be found in the numbers of the *New York Times* which came out during the previous decade. Changing styles in writing may thus be surveyed, and a certain historical perspective gained to the aspiring journalistic efforts of our day.

Thirdly, penmanship may be cultivated as a hobby. With little expense a Palmer method handbook may be obtained which will make even the amateur an expert in drawing circles and up-and-down marks of the utmost beauty and symmetry. If the person in question does not take to handwriting—or in the event that he knows too much of the intricacies of penmanship already—we suggest the alternative of learning to make designs with the typewriter. The inquirer will find that asterisks, ampersands, and colons can be employed for eminently decorative purposes.

The more active and inventive may seek to indulge in a fourth occupation: the devising of match and card tricks to dazzle the parlor and outwit the feeble minded. This hobby will eventually fit the performer to become a detective or a murderer, if she should seek an avocation.

This, of course, is a brief and incomplete list of possibilities for the use of leisure time between quizzes and reports. Should anyone be at a loss for employment and should she come to us for further suggestions, we would be glad to furnish more ideas. This service that we offer is our avocation and our contribution to community life.

News of the New York Theatres

The appearance of *L'Aiglon* on the New York stage lays another cornerstone in the foundation of an excellent theatrical season. It is with good reason that we state it to be a beautiful piece of staging in line, acting, and drama, for audience after audience, each more enthusiastic than the last, found it so. After the notorious and highly amusing episode of an unladylike tiff last season between Eva Le Gallienne and Philadelphia's outraged Colonial Dames, it was believed that Philadelphia would assert its continued disapproval of that lady's theatrical adventures by abstaining from patronizing them. But so absorbing did *L'Aiglon* in actuality prove to be, that Philadelphia descended from its disapproval and attended in droves. Furthermore, those who had come the first time a trifle dubiously, all set to sneer if possible, could not be restrained from turning up a second and even a third time in order to exhaust all the resources of the play.

As it is now presented, *L'Aiglon* is

Clemence Dane's adaptation of Ros-tand's play, and concerns the efforts of Marie-Thérèse to keep from the ears of Napoleon's son the glorious story of his father's life. There are three great moments in the play: the first occurs when the boy, unable to contain himself any longer, reveals to his mother and Metternich his knowledge of Napoleon's deeds; the second occurs when he is apprehended in an attempted flight, and addresses in soliloquy the ghosts of his father's troops, while the answering shouts of the long-dead grenadiers resound from every side of the theatre; and the third is *L'Aiglon*'s death scene, when he knows at last that the power and glory of his immortal father will never be revived by him.

It is a really great play. The acting of Eva Le Gallienne as the ambitious and proud young boy, is ably supported by the acting of Ethel Barrymore as the mother terrified for her son. It is a play whose intense emotional and dramatic moods cannot be

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WIT'S END

LINES IN IDIOTIC LESS-THAN-METER

Quizzes, quizzes, quizzes,
Fizzes, fizzes, fizzes,
In the ruin of my mind,
And there I find
Little but the greyish froth
That be-sprinkles wing of moth
That whizzes
Round the burning taper—
Rhymes with paper, paper;
There are long and cluttered-words
Like vagrant birds
Looking for a winter worm
In the cold earth's ectoderm
That yields naught up but vapor.
Chaotic Candida.

FRUSTRATION

It's difficult for me to utter
Exactly how I view the gutter:
But I'm repelled by lax palooka
—Like joyous Kallikaks and Jukes.

I think it is a bit ironic
That so, so many sub-moronic—
Just like those Kallikaks and Jukes—
Should go to H(alifax) de luxe.

OF A COOLISH SATURDAY

She stood on the station platform. The wind snapped her shoe laces back like elastics and shined her nose till the scant trees around were ashamed to see their nudity reflected in it. Her hair suffered a bit, too, crumpling up in fear of the wind's cold, angry snatches. He was to meet her there at the junction, and then they would go to the game after lunch. But he had not come, and there she stood, tying herself more and more into a knot, from cold, while the wind did its best to untangle her again. At last she went into the waiting room, where she slowly expanded under the suffocating influence of a belligerent radiator. She alone sat there on the hard, black benches. Other shes would step lightly off their trains into the warm radiance of an escort's smile; but that was not for her. She felt beyond the pale, sitting there trying to decide which leg over which looked the most "don't carish." She powdered her mottled nose once and drew two sharp lines of red across her bloodless lips. Still no he. She rose and fished in her purse for a few cents to try the inner resources of the thing that claimed to hold "Nard's Bittre-Sweet Best." She lit a cigarette, much against her and her college's principles; but still what could one do? It is so very hard to be purely ornamental in a place where no one is there to look at you. She began to rival the radiator in sighing. She snatched out her time-table and her change purse, wondering whether she should return from whence she came and leave him flat for being so careless, or call him up. She was just weighing the question, with the two articles balanced in each hand as if they were the dire scales of Osiris, when he came leisuring in. He trailed a cold wind behind him—far less cold, however, than the glacial stare that iced his smile of greeting.

"You—er—came early, didn't you? Er—um . . .," he quavered. No answer. He felt himself withering up like a wormy fruit tree.

"It's a great day for the game," he ventured to say. "You must have taken the ten-forty-five to be here so soon." This came with the quick easiness that speaks to erase unpleasant things. It didn't.

"I took the ten o'clock and you know it!" Her lips that had barely opened, shut with a click.

"Oh, no-o-o, I said the eleven o'clock in my letter," he assured her, opening wide, vacant eyes of astonishment.

"If you must scrawl so!" The rattling window punctuated the frigid silence that followed. A few scraps of the chocolates' covering spiraled to the floor. He eyed them and he eyed her. He smiled of a sudden, and said, with masculine buoyancy, "Forget it! Come along, I'm starved!"

Peeker, the Piker.

COUPLETS FOR THE SPCA

Never ship an Afric eland
Off to al-i-en New Zealand,
Never feed yourself in lieu
Of a hungry caribou,

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BOOK REVIEW

We are sorry. Extremely sorry. We can be of no assistance at all in criticizing or explaining Gertrude Stein's new book, *Portraits and Prayers*. We can say this much: its 264 pages concern themselves mostly with portraits of various famous artists and authors that Miss Stein has known. With that statement, which we sincerely hope is lucid, we dismiss content for the moment. Popular opinion has it that Miss Stein's style is extraordinary, and we shall have no quarrel here and now with popular opinion. What we cannot decide is whether Miss Stein sustains her style. In some passages we lose our breath and think never to regain it: such a piece as the following is merely one-tenth of a sentence, "Arthur two our age chance will tree behaviour for finally." And then, again, as in "Mildred Aldrich Saturday," the sentence structure admits of no length, and illustrates the author's use of words to gain one single, prolonged impression. Take the first sentence: "And eggs or eggs or or eggs." Eggs, indeed. We get it. We grasp the idea and fix it firmly in our mind. We are sure that nothing could possibly lead us astray, so we skip on to the next sentence, which is, "Mildred Aldrich or interested in birthdays." And, that, if we are to trust our eyes, makes up the first paragraph. So we seem to get right back where we started from, back to the egg and to nowhere at all.

Some of the pieces in *Portraits and Prayers* are interesting for Miss Stein's personal reactions and ideas, and are not, as are the majority of her works, open to absolutely individual interpretation. Among these are the chapters on Matisse, Picasso and Henningway, and the sections entitled "Storyette H. M.," "Nadelman," "Harriet," and the two chapters on Juan Gris. In each of these exemplary cases, some distinct impression or idea may be gleaned which has bearing upon the subject matter. She says of Picasso, for example, "Something had been coming out of him, certainly it was something, certainly it had been coming out of him and it had meaning, a charming meaning, a solid meaning, a struggling meaning, a clear meaning." Again, in writing of the life and death of Juan Gris, the expression of feeling regarding the innate quality of the man and of the Spaniard is quite clear: "He had very early a very great attraction and love for French culture. French culture has always seduced me he was fond of saying." Miss Stein's seemingly repetitious style in such instances makes for a very interesting development of idea that is gained by variation of phrase. When the point she is making is general, the personal turn of thought and reaction is comprehensible, despite the peculiar structure that is, if nothing more, a physical obstruction in the reader's way.

In most instances, however, we wish to report that we found ourselves incapable of grasping an idea at all. Therefore, we offer various theories which have occurred to us. We shall prove none of the theories, nor shall we even approve them. If we cannot comprehend, then we must rationalize in self-defense. First of all, Miss Stein may be subtle and psychological. Much as we may resent such treachery, we may be being hypnotized by the authoress. Once hypnotized, the idea may be that we will understand a sentence like "By and by bite of a better boat," become transported and see mythological birds, beasts, fish and geometric figures. That is a psychological possibility. Or perhaps, while we are still considering a psychological explanation, we might propose that the whole matter is connected with modern methods for crime prevention, and is so written as to force from our sin-conditioned minds a full and unconscious confession of all misdeeds. We should be inclined, however, to banish the thought that Miss Stein had any ulterior motive in writing *Portraits and Prayers*.

Our second theory is that the book was written during periods of insomnia and, if examined closely, is really a statistical record of the number of sheep counted on hours of wakeful tossing. If this is the case, we believe that the Bureau of Weights and Measures should make a series of graphs and start publishing a series of books explaining and interpreting Miss Stein's work to the dear, but undiscerning reading public.

Our third theory induces us to toy

with the idea that Miss Stein means absolutely nothing. This, we think, is a very pretty theory, because it proves that the authoress is clever, and a genius with children. Anyone who can induce thought about nothing in a public that ordinarily scorns to think even about anything should be given a Foundation. Everyone in the Foundation could write theses on his individual interpretation of Gertrude Stein, and when he became famous thereby, he could try to write, like Gertrude Stein and prove that he was she. "And eggs or eggs or or eggs" means so little in the way in which it is thrown into "Mildred Aldrich Saturday" that it has no value at all except in the reader's reaction to it. It conveys nothing in itself; the reader may as well have written it himself, so long as he himself must put sense into it. Unfortunately, however, he has not had the opportunity of knowing the artists Miss Stein has known; and we, as readers, feel cheated that we in most cases miss even a second-hand knowledge of the subjects of *Portraits and Prayers*.

G. E. R.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Theatres

Broad: *The Pursuit of Happiness* we have always with us.

Erlanger: One of the better moments of the New York stage; *Her Master's Voice*, with Blanche Ring, has terrifically funny dialogue and the added attraction of a midnight visit made by the hero in a moment of error to the wrongest possible lady.

Forrest: *Revenge with Music*, with Libby Holman, Charles Winninger and Georges Metaxa. A fast and sophisticated revue about which we somehow don't feel very excited.

Walnut: *She Loves Me Not* we also have always with us.

Orchestra Program

McDonald Santa Fe Symphony
Ravel Rhapsody Espagnole
Ponce Chapultepec
Dawson Negro Symphony
Leopold Stokowski conducting.

Movies

Aldine: *We Live Again*, a dramatization of Tolstoi's *Resurrection*, with Anna Sten. We have oodles about this.

Arcadia: Jackie Cooper, Thomas Meighan and O. P. Heggie in *Peck's Bad Boy*. Filled with pathos and naughty children, but very well done.

Boyd: *The Merry Widow*, with Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald. Overbrimming with romance and the inimitable Maurice. Don't miss it.

Earle: *The Firebird* with Ricardo Cortez and Anita Louise. Imitation Romance—badly done.

Fox: *The White Parade* with Loretta Young and John Boles. Good enough, if you like Loretta Young and John Boles.

Karlton: *That's Gratitude*, with Frank Craven, Arthur Byron and Mary Carlisle, the movie version of one of the funniest plays we ever saw, with the author and original hero, Frank Craven, holding up the movie.

Locust: *The Scarlet Letter*, the movie version of Hawthorne's story, with Colleen Moore and Hardie Albright. Beautifully produced and even better acted.

Stanley: *The Pursuit of Happiness* turns up again, at rather an untimely moment, we fear. Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer are in it.

Stanton: *The Captain Hates the Sea* with Walter Connolly, Victor McLaglen and John Gilbert. Another of Victor McLaglen's hilarious difficulties with a girl in every port.

Local Movies

Ardmore: Wed., *Have a Heart*, with James Dunn and Jean Parker; Thurs., Fri. and Sat., *Elissa Landi* and Robert Donat in *The Count of Monte Cristo*; Mon. and Tues., *Mae West in Belle of the Nineties*.

Seville: Thurs., Fri. and Sat., *Chu Chin Chow*, with Anna May Wong; Mon., Tues. and Wed., *Power*, with Conrad Veidt.

Wayne: Thurs., Fri. and Sat., *Judge Priest*, with Will Rogers; Mon., Tues. and Wed., *Clark Gable* and Joan Crawford in *Chained*.

A move has been started at University of Georgia to obtain free transportation service for following an edict by authority which prohibits them from hitchhiking after 6 P. M.

Varsity Scores 6-1; Phila. C. C. Wins 9-0

Varsity's Good Offense Routs
Alumnae; Phila. C. C. Shows
Fine Team Work

B. M. LACKS IN COHESION

On Thursday afternoon the Varsity hockey team defeated a strong Alumnae team, 6-1, after being held to one goal in the first half. Varsity was playing a fast offensive game, but was unable to break through the Alumnae defense to score more than once. In the second half, however, the Alumnae began to waver as Bryn Mawr again began to pound their defense, and in spite of the excellent work and cheering words of Collier, Varsity swept through for five goals.

We were especially glad to see so many out for the game, but missed the rest of the Alumnae, for whose benefit the game was arranged.

The line-up:

Alumnae	Bryn Mawr
Hellmer r. w.	Taggart
Bright r. i.	Larned
Remington c. f.	Cary
Longacre l. i.	Bakewell
Tuttle l. w.	Brown
Ullom c. h.	Bridgman
Collier c. h.	Kent
Gribbel l. h.	S. Evans
Bishop r. b.	Jackson
Rothermel l. b.	Seltzer
McCracken g.	Leighton

Goals—Alumnae: Bright, 1. Bryn Mawr: Taggart, 3; Cary, 3.

Although the odds were against us from the beginning, Varsity's complete defeat at the hands of the Philadelphia Cricket, 9-0, was a great surprise, especially as this was the first time that Bryn Mawr had not scored a single goal against the opposing team.

The Cricket Club team, the majority of whom are All-Americans, or possible candidates for the team, swept immediately into a fast, strong attack, which carried them the length of the field to the cage, where the ball was usually flipped in with an ease and dexterity which Varsity might do well to notice. Rarely was there an attempt to score on a hard shot from the circle, but by a series of short passes, excellent stickwork and ball-handling, the ball was usually caged on a short chip shot. Varsity was entirely lost in the face of such tactics and, although we maintained a beautiful defense in the field, once the ball was in scoring distance, Bryn Mawr was lost before the clocklike precision of the Philadelphia forward line.

The Varsity offense, although admittedly up against it, still seemed, however, to lack that cohesion and sympathy as to intentions which it evidenced earlier in the season. The forward line will certainly have to buck up to meet Swarthmore on Saturday, beaten by Ursinus, but bent on revenging their many losses last year. Turn out all, for the big match of the season.

Lineup:

P. C. C.	Bryn Mawr
Kendig r. w.	Taggart
H. Howe r. i.	Haase
Wiener c. f.	Cary
M. Howe l. i.	Faeth
Wolf l. w.	Brown
D. Morton c. h.	Bridgman
Distin c. h.	Kent
Strebeigh l. h.	S. Evans
Shipley r. b.	Jackson
Taussig l. b.	P. Evans
Elliot g.	Smith

Goals—P. C. C.: Kendig, 1; H. Howe, 1; Wiener, 3; M. Howe, 3; Wolf, 1.

Campus Notes

Dr. Leuba is living in Bryn Mawr and spoke recently to the First Humanist Society on "Religion in a Reconstructed Society."

Dr. Miller spoke at a meeting of the Street Forum at the end of the year in high praise of the work by the Tennessee Valley Author-

Only two of the 158 graduates of the class of 1934 of Arizona State Teachers' College have not received employment to date. Exactly 85 per cent of Colby College (Waterville, Me.) graduates have positions.

Library Buys Books In Efficient Manner

The organization of the library and its method of buying books are about as efficient and intelligently liberal as possible. The organization as a whole is generally well-known, but the way in which we are provided with such numbers of books is only vaguely understood. It is nevertheless very interesting.

The Library Committee is made up of three members of the Board of Trustees, three Faculty members, the President and the Librarian. This committee meets twice a year, in the fall and in the spring. The College gives the library a yearly fund of about \$15,000, which the committee budgets and distributes among the various departments according to the number of faculty and students in each department. Thus the English and History departments have the largest appropriations, while Biblical Literature, with only one professor and just a few students, has the least money to spend on new books. A certain amount is set aside to pay for reference books, books of general interest, and for rebinding and repairs on old books. The Library Committee makes no recommendations as to the names or types of the books themselves.

After each department from its allotment pays for the periodicals dealing in its subject and for having them bound, the rest of the money is divided up among the professors, who order within their budgets the books necessary for their courses. There is no criticism or check-up of these books, except that all orders must be handled by the Librarian's office.

When the new books arrive they are checked by the Librarian and paid for, and then catalogued. Any student who would like to see a good example of efficiency might watch this process from the door of the cataloguing room. Then every Friday morning the new books of the preceding week are placed on designated shelves of the New Book Room for one week. The professors who ordered the books are notified that they have come. This 7-day exhibit of the new books is intended to give the entire faculty and student body a chance to look over the new acquisitions before the books are buried in the stacks. Such books may not be removed from the New Book Room. In occasional cases books in great demand are sent straight from the cataloguing room to the reserve shelf.

The New Book Room itself is separate from the stacks. The New Book Room Committee has Miss Donnelly as its chairman and includes President Park, Miss Reed, a faculty representative, and a graduate and undergraduate member. The money for the New Book Room comes from two class funds, those of 1898 and 1914, plus occasional class or individual gifts. The Committee meets early in the fall and goes over the new book announcements and selects as many as they can buy with the funds on hand. But a little of the money is saved to buy more books later on in the winter and in the spring. The books bought by this committee with these funds form a permanent collection marked with blue stars.

After the blue starred books have been in the New Book Room for two years or when the interest in them has died out, they are placed in the stacks with the exception of a few sets of permanent interest, such as the sets of Hardy, France, Conrad, and Shaw. These find an almost permanent place in the New Book Room.

Biology Department Needs Funds and Room

Continued from Page One

only a short time, but was a great inspiration as long as he stayed.

Dr. Morgan left Bryn Mawr to go to Columbia, and was succeeded by Dr. Tennent, who has guided the department with great success ever since. His special work is research in experimental embryology and cytology. When he was first here, Bryn Mawr's ablest woman scientist, Dr. Nettie M. Stevens, was Associate in Experimental Morphology and held one of the few research chairs which had been created at that time in the United States.

The department of Biology wishes to continue in the tradition of hard work and intelligent research established by its early members.

Atomic Terms Cannot Explain Reasoning

Films Radiated from Objects
Cause Sense Perception,
Says Veltmann

ATOMISM IS APPRAISED

The chief failure of ancient Atomism lay in its ability to explain itself in its own terms. Dr. Veltmann made this statement in the Common Room on Thursday, November 8, in a lecture which summed up the values of ancient Materialism and provided a transition to modern Mechanistic views.

According to Atomistic theories, all knowledge is derived from sense perception. The mechanics of sense perception were explained quite logically by Democritus, but when he attempted to derive knowledge and reasoning from sense perception, his explanation was totally inexplicable in terms of the atoms and void which he declared to be the sole bases of existence.

Sense-perception is caused, the Atomists said, by the constant and rapid radiation from every tangible object of certain material particles which form minute films resembling the original object in general outline. These films of minute particles are received into the pores of the body, especially into the sense organs, and are transferred in tubes from the pores to the brain, where they are recorded. The various sense organs are fitted to receive into their pores only films related to them, and of a proper size; the eye receives only visual image films; the ear, only auditory films. From this reasoning, it may be assumed that certain atoms in the films resemble certain atoms in the sense organs, and that these similar atoms co-operate in sensation in accordance with the Atomic axiom that like attracts like.

The films become distorted and blurred before reaching the brain, through contact with atoms in the air. The Atomists were convinced that if there were no air to act as a hindrance, the smallest and most distant objects would be visible.

This theory of visual perception is ridiculous in the face of the laws of perspective. It depends, moreover, on the assumption that images are received into the eye, whereas they are actually reflected from its surface. Other forms of sense perception have equal gaps in the logic of their mechanism. To show how films were cast off from objects, the Atomists compared them to skins shed by snakes. But this contradicts the necessary Atomistic supposition that the films are much more minute than the original objects, for unless infinitely small, they could not enter the pores of the sense organs.

The Atomists, however, thought that their ground was sure, and proceeded to explain illusion. A mirror image, they said, is created when the smooth surface of the mirror turns the film touching it inside out. In the more startling forms of illusion, such as the dizzy whirling of the world observed by an intoxicated person, sense perception is not at fault; instead, the brain is interpreting incorrectly the nature of the films carried to it.

Sensation is thus reduced to a mere contact of soul atoms with film atoms. Memory arises from sensation by an unexplained process which multiplies all images when they enter the body. These images remain in the body for some time, and by concentration of the mind can at will be brought to focus in the brain.

From sensation, the Atomists went on to explain thought. Thought is not identical with sense perception, but would resemble it if it were reduced to touch and ordered into logical sequence. The secondary qualities perceived by sense were rejected as illusory. Yet, a little while before, they had blamed the mind for illusion and elected sense perception as the basis of knowledge. By these two postulates, the stability of knowledge itself seems to be shaken.

Democritus believed that knowledge could be saved by reliance on the primary qualities, for they are objects of reason which are observed in all things through sense perception. When the mind has abstracted the primary qualities, it classifies them and transforms them into general principles. Basing its supposition on such principles, and on experience, the

mind then draws inferences concerning the fundamental nature of the world.

The trouble is that atoms in the void cannot explain the processes of abstraction, generalization, and inference. This is a point about which Materialists of all ages have preserved a discreet silence. If there is any solution at all, it must be that "the soul distinguishes between what it perceives by sense and what it intuitively." It discards the distorted images brought to it by perception, and, as Democritus said, "has rational thought only when it is symmetrically constituted." That is to say, the soul can obtain knowledge only when its purity is undisturbed by external atoms. Then it can apprehend by analytic introspection. But again, analytic introspection, even in a symmetrical soul, means nothing in terms of atoms. How reason distinguishes between illusion and truth, when both are no more than motions of soul atoms, whether of internal or external causation, is a mystery.

When the final value of Atomism is appraised, it becomes evident that the scientific methodology credited to it is no advance over the methodology of contemporary philosophy. The Atomists indulged in speculation and intuition and failed to rely on experiment and inductive reasoning. Their greatness arose from the speculation that quantitative values must underlie appearance. They dogmatically assumed that the only reality was that which could be expressed quantitatively. Thus they provided an ideal working hypothesis for exact science, and enabled scientists to apply mathematics to a world of physics and to calculate phenomena confidently. There is something inherently sound in the principle of Atomism if it is not absolutized. It cannot be absolutized, as the Atomists would have wished, because it fails to throw any light on the causes of qualitative realities, organic life, and reasoning itself.

In spite of its shortcomings, Materialism has survived until the present day. The philosophy of Hobbes provides the bridge between ancient and modern Materialism. Like the old Eleatics, he taught the continuity of matter, and believed that all science is based on physics. From physical things, two sorts of bodies are formed, the one natural, as any physical entity, and the other artificial, as a state. Man is the link between these two.

With the old Atomists, Hobbes affirmed that only primary qualities like magnitude, motion, and mathematical figure, are real. Likewise, he said that experience is not knowledge, but the basis of knowledge, for knowledge is an abstraction, while experience is only a memory of individual things and facts. The abstraction of knowledge consists of universal truths made up of words or combinations of words, each of which signifies a group of similarities abstracted from concrete objects.

One-Act Plays Gain Well Merited Acclaim

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Its theme is rather trite, with the emphasis on sewing overdone, and the denouement is too improbable, even in a fantasy. The dialogue, in poetry, is excellent in some places, as in Mary's descriptions of the world she wants to visit; but in the ordinary conversation, drama is sacrificed to rhyme.

Elizabeth Wyckoff showed a great deal of feeling in her interpretation of Mary. It amazed us not a little, however, to hear Mary, a girl who had never been beyond the boundaries of her own home, displaying in poetic speeches an intimate knowledge of things she had never seen. Alice King and Hinchley Hutchings, as father and mother, respectively, showed us a pair of people satisfied with the simple pleasure afforded by sewing and the perusing of one book.

Bianca, or The Poisoned Cup, by Louisa May Alcott, is a rip-roaring "melodrammer" of the old school, wherein the villain twirls a black mustache and the heroine utters shrill cries at his advances. The villain (Elizabeth Reese) shrouded in a grey rain-coat, pursues the heroine, peers out from behind bushes, and laughs in a nasty fashion. He is finally forced to the expedient of getting a deadly drug to feed the lady.

Miss Porcher played the part of Hilda, the witch, for all that it was

worth, muttering dire things to herself, and rocking back and forth in paroxysms of magic before a black cauldron. The lovers, Miss Canaday and Miss Brown, lived and loved and died most excellently. Miss Wyckoff made a most attractive page.

Bianca satisfactorily fulfills the requirement of a melodrama; there is much action, the villain gets his just deserts, and the heroine triumphs, even though after death. The pace is hysterically swift and the dialogue, though of a slightly shopworn style, is excellent of its kind and well-suited to *Bianca's* type of play.

We admired particularly the pale blue lights and bushes of the wood; the nonchalant way Bianca gazed at her roses when her lover lay dying beside her; the song Bianca sang (again, admiring roses), while mourning her lover; the villain's movements; the expert hissing of the audience at the villain's every appearance; the return of Bianca's ghost, and the demise of the villain at her hands.

The audience spent a very enjoyable evening, and showed their appreciation by much applause. They had wondered, as pathos, hissed, and been amused. What more can an audience ask?

A. M.

Sonata Form Recital Given by Lipkin, Chance

The Entertainment Committee of the Deanery furnished last Sunday another thoroughly enjoyable afternoon program in its series, when it presented Mr. Arthur Bennet Lipkin and Miss Maisie Chance in a Violin and Piano Sonata Recital. Mr. Lipkin is a violinist in the Philadelphia Orchestra and is also First Violinist of the Philadelphia String Quartet. Miss Chance, a former pupil of Mr. Alwyne's, has been heard in recitals and has done orchestral work.

The recital was rendered all the more interesting because of the presence of Mr. Tibor Serley, who composed some of the music which was played at the Deanery for the first time in Philadelphia. Of Mr. Serley's Five Impressions, the Chanson and the Danse, Allegro Feroce, were especially notable. They had a certain quality of haunting beauty that seemed to us the high point of the whole program.

Mr. Serley plays the viola in the Philadelphia Orchestra. He is a Hungarian born, but his parents were Hungarian and he studied in Hungary at the Budapest Academy. He composes mostly orchestral works, one of which will be played by Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra later on in the season.

Mr. Serley introduced the last number on the program, Ferenc Farkas' Sonata, with a few informal explanatory remarks about Farkas, whose work was performed at the Deanery Sunday for the first time in America. Farkas studied with Mr. Serley under Kodaly, who is one of the two Hungarian composers of note. Although he is only twenty-six years old, Farkas was appointed by the Roman government to write the incidental music for the famous old Hungarian folk play, the *Tragedy of Man*, presented at the Festival in Rome last year.

Mr. Serley brought Farkas' Sonata back with him from Europe last September. It is in conventional sonata form, contains three short movements, and not only shows a strong Italian influence, but is based on the old Italian sonata.

The program of the recital was as follows: Mozart, Sonata in F; Gabriel Faure, Sonata, Op. 13; Tibor Serley, Five Impressions: Berceuse, Rubato, Chanson, Parlando con dolore, Danse, Allegro Feroce; Ferenc Farkas, Sonata, Op. 8, No. 2.

Mr. Lipkin's rendition of the three sonatas on the program was, however, uniformly excellent. His versatility and technical skill were well evidenced by the grace with which he played Mozart's sonata and the brilliance and fire with which a few moments later he rendered Farkas' very modern Sonata.

State College, Pa. — Potatoes are not Irish after all, according to L. T. Denniston, plant pathologist of the Pennsylvania State College, who is collecting material for a history of this vegetable crop. They were first found in the highlands of Chili and Peru.

Mrs. Dean Describes Purpose of F. P. A.

Aim Is to Gather Information and Present It Without Propaganda

FOUNDED ON RESEARCH

Mrs. Dean, speaking Tuesday morning in chapel, explained that the purpose of the Foreign Policy Association is to inform the American people concerning the facts of foreign affairs. The facts are presented in such a way that the American citizens can make up their own minds concerning the United States policies in foreign relations.

The Foreign Policy Association was founded at the close of the World War, just about the time of the Armistice. Its founders were Liberals who believed that in the modern world of which the United States is a growing factor, the American people must be informed about facts. It is a unique organization, in that it does not give propaganda, but offers us, as intelligent citizens, the opportunity to form our own opinions.

It is just as important that we be informed about foreign as domestic affairs. Thus, the world is studied as a whole—and here again the organization is unique, in that it covers the whole world from Liberia to the Soviet Union—and is observed objectively. Every American reader is given the opportunity to read about those aspects of foreign affairs that interest him most.

The two methods of presenting material about foreign affairs are: (1) through conflicting speeches made in meetings by at least two speakers, so that a choice of opinions is offered, and (2) by research.

"I am prejudiced to this extent—I think research is the keystone of this," said Mrs. Dean. By research, many of the Association's speakers are supplied with information, and often the conflicting opinions are from this source, for it serves "both pros and cons." In the research department, as in the State Department, the work is divided regionally. Various members cover different countries and report on them. For example, Mrs. Dean's own special fields are Russia and Italy, and Europe in general twice a year.

In the research department, the method of gathering material is to go to all possible sources, not relying only on political documents of the various countries reported. Each member receives the newspapers from the country which he is covering, and other literature of the country is read.

As a result of this research, the *Foreign Policy Report* is published every two weeks. To prepare these reports, two months are allowed the writer. After each report is written, the manuscript is discussed in the office with other members and with Mr. Buell, the head of the Association. Next, each manuscript is submitted to three or four people who criticize it and give their various points of view. Important men of affairs are frequently asked to criticize the reports, and they have never refused. You have to make up your own mind whether these reports are partial, but no research worker will put a machine into which facts are typed and from which come reports.

The *Foreign Policy Reports* are sent free or by subscription to five hundred newspapers in the country; this covers all the important papers. These reports are then used as background for editorials. Their importance cannot be realized in Philadelphia, New York City, and in other cities where the news is cabled from abroad by the various international press associations. Their full importance is realized by the editors of small-town papers, who have not time to look up from various sources the facts about foreign affairs. These reports provide newspapers with information about social and financial conditions in foreign countries.

The reports are used, too, in various universities and colleges throughout the country. Professors have found that no textbook is up-to-date by the time it is published for a new year.

are used in order to inform the students of current affairs.

These reports are not stodgy material to be put on library shelves and left for future commentators to use in research; they contain material useful to us now. They are planned ahead of time (even three or four months ahead), so that the information contained in them will be of interest at the moment of publication. For example, a report is being prepared about the Saar Plebiscite, which will be held January 13. Another report is being prepared about the renewal of the Munitions committee investigation, at the request of the committee itself, who also want the report translated into French and Spanish, to be sent abroad. In addition to these reports, there is a news bulletin published every week. It contains two articles digesting the news of the past week.

Since the purpose of the Foreign Policy Association is to broaden the base of popular information, so that people in small towns with no access to information on foreign affairs can find out about them, the Association is forming discussion groups, starting in the south. The object of this is to provide people with information in order that they can form opinions on United States policies in foreign affairs. The United States cannot succeed in its policies unless it has the strong support of most of the people, or the strong opposition when the people think a measure is wrong.

Students are urged to join the Foreign Policy Association, receiving weekly and bi-annual bulletins. They also have the privilege of attending the meetings of its local branches in the cities nearby.

Mrs. Dean Discusses Europe: Peace or War

Continued from Page One

ated states for political self-sufficiency is a counter-balancing element, and the United States, if it once decides upon a foreign policy, may be of great help in solving the problems of a troubled Europe.

Nazi foreign policy has two controversial objectives: the demand for arms equality, and the desire to unite all Germans in a Greater Germany. The Hitler government's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and from the League of Nations a year ago aroused grave apprehensions, especially on the part of France, which believes that Germany is secretly but rapidly rearming on land, sea, and particularly in the air. Germany's increased imports of certain raw materials used chiefly for war purposes give some support to the French contention, and Great Britain has become concerned over the reports of naval and aeroplane rearmament. The French also believe that Germany is illegally creating a large army in the various party militias and in the youth trained in labor camps. Before Hitler came into power, he expressed Germany's desire for territorial expansion into the Baltic States and the U. S. S. R., and although he is not expected to launch a war immediately, his subsequent declarations of a peaceful policy are not trusted by Germany's neighbors.

It is true that Hitler has backed up some of his peaceful words with deeds: in January, 1934, Germany and Poland, regarded as one of the most dangerous sets of potential enemies in Europe, concluded a ten-year non-aggression pact, which has facilitated the adjustment of the potentially dangerous conflict between Poland and Danzig over the use of the port of Danzig. But the Hitler government, however, has aroused fears over its policy toward the Saar basin and Austria.

The Saar was detached from Germany by the Versailles Treaty, declared an autonomous area, and placed under the aegis of a Governing Commission appointed by the League Council. It was included in the French customs' regime, and its coal mines were given to France in reparation for German destruction of French mines during the war. The inhabitants are to decide in a plebiscite next January whether they wish to be reunited with Germany, annexed by France, or continue under the present League regime. It is conceded even by the French, however, that the Saar will not vote for annexation to France, and since Hitler's advent into power,

Saar population is composed mainly of workers and peasants, many of whom are Catholics.

The German Nazis have conducted such vigorous propaganda in the Saar that the Saar anti-Nazis contend that free voting has been rendered impossible and have asked the League Council to postpone the plebiscite. The Council is, however, reluctant to answer two questions which the anti-Nazis have raised: whether another opportunity for a plebiscite will be given in the event of a postponement, and whether, if the Saar votes for continuance of the present League regime, that regime will be altered to permit of greater local autonomy and wider self-government. There are further complications in the Treaty provisions that the League may decide to split up the Saar, should the wishes of the inhabitants require it; but if the League decides to give the Saar to Germany, it is provided that Germany must buy back the mines from France in gold, and this Germany is not in a position to do.

Germany's desire to absorb Austria into a Greater Germany is resisted by France, Italy and the Little Entente, which is composed of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. The Little Entente, and the Balkan and Baltic State blocs, were formed in fear that Italy's demands for reformation of the League along the lines of divorce of the League covenant from the peace treaties, of substitution of the Fascist principle of hierarchy for that of equality of all states, and of changes in the League procedure to permit more rapid and decisive action, would lead to a dictatorship in the League of the great powers.

Italy hopes to achieve the preservation of Austrian independence by linking Austria with Hungary and granting trade concessions to both countries, which are confronted with a serious economic crisis. The Italian plan is supported by France, which wants at all costs to prevent *Anschluss*; but it is opposed by the Little Entente states, which fear that Italy will demand territorial revision of Hungary at their expense and eventual restoration of the Hapsburgs in both Austria and Hungary. The Little Entente would prefer *Anschluss* to restoration, for Rumania and Yugoslavia at least are not unfriendly to the Nazis and hope for economic concessions from them.

Neither Italy nor Hungary, however, would lament the disruption of the Yugoslav state, and have in the past harbored Croat terrorists engaged in undermining the Yugoslav regime. The Catholic Croats chafe under the rule of the Yugoslav government, controlled by the Greek Orthodox Serbs, whom they regard as less civilized and more brutal than themselves. As long as Yugoslavia is confronted by Croat dissatisfaction, its relations with Italy and Hungary are not likely to improve.

For the Little Entente, the real enemy is not Germany but Hungary, which, they believe, will never rest until it has obtained restitution of its 1914 frontiers. The Little Entente states have consequently concentrated their efforts on resisting Hungary's attempts to join forces with Austria and Italy in revising the territorial map of Central Europe, and in this struggle have sought the collaboration of the Soviet Union and the Balkan states. All these Little Entente states signed a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union in 1933.

Poland has definitely detached itself from its post-war ally, France, and has entered into close relations with Germany, resisting all efforts of France to include it in a Franco-Soviet political combination which might be directed against Germany. At the same time, it has preserved good relations with the U. S. S. R., and has defied the League of Nations by refusing to submit to League supervision of the minorities treaties. Poland's cause is motivated by a desire to be accepted as a great power, but this attitude may prove suicidal, leading to another of its historical partitions.

The Balkan states, like the Little Entente, have shown a tendency to develop regional understandings. Turkey and Greece attempted to persuade Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria of the necessity for all Balkan states to collaborate in maintaining the *status quo*, and a pact to maintain existing boundaries in the Balkans was signed.

The failure of Bulgaria and Albania to subscribe to the pact impairs its value, but bilateral negotiations are in progress between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The two countries were formerly antagonized by difficulties over the Macedonian question and by Yugoslavia's fear that Bulgaria had become Italy's pawn in the Balkans. The Gueorguieff cabinet, which seized power in Bulgaria last May, appears determined to relax Italy's hold on Bulgaria, and has undertaken to end the Macedonian question by disbanding the Macedonian terrorist organization which had conducted guerrilla warfare against Yugoslavia.

Italy fears that these Balkan manoeuvres will block its plans for expansion into the eastern Mediterranean and its economic drive to the Near East, and also fears that Germany's expansion to the east will menace its own sphere of influence here. It is apprehensive of Nazi designs on Austria, although it advocates territorial revision for Hungary. It is therefore concentrating on preserving Austrian independence by urging Austria to develop trade with Hungary. As long as Italy supports Hungarian aspirations, it cannot hope to effect a rapprochement with the Little Entente states, menaced by these aspirations. The agitation about Austria has been so strong that Nazi spokesmen now place less emphasis on *Anschluss* and more on co-ordination of the two states, which might be peacefully achieved if the Austrian Nazis should seize control of the government.

Soviet foreign policy has completely changed since Hitler's advent to power. Fear that Germany's demand for territorial revision might precipitate a European conflict which would endanger the Soviet economic system, and fear of Hitler's avowed intentions of expanding into the Soviet Ukraine led the U. S. S. R. to establish close ties with the *status quo* countries—France and the Little Entente—and to join the League of Nations. The Soviets also fear that the Baltic states might be absorbed through economic ties into Germany, and wish to preserve a buffer in the Baltic states against Nazi expansion to the east. The Soviet wishes security against German attack so as to have a free hand in case of Japanese aggression. The Germans and Japanese, realizing this, are believed to be developing an understanding directed against the Soviet Union.

While the struggle for a new balance of power in Europe bears an outward resemblance to the stormy years before 1914, other factors peculiar to the post-war period go far to qualify the comparison. Before 1914, Europe was dominated by two hostile groups of great powers—the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente: since 1919, a dozen small states have been established from the Baltic to the Black Sea, which are resolved not to become mere pawns in the political game of the large states. The determination of the small states to make their influence felt in the League of Nations is a stable element against the policies of the Powers, but the League must maintain its integrity as an international organization if it is not to become a mere instrument of the great powers.

European stability will remain precarious as long as doctrines of extreme nationalism and territorial expansion are prevalent. Dictatorships are in a better position than democracies to steer public opinion toward war, and in launching a war are able to act more promptly and decisively than democratic governments. It would be futile to blame the League for the setbacks suffered by internationalism in the past few years. As long as its members refuse to permit international settlement of political and economic issues, the League cannot become a permanent bulwark against war.

The United States must decide on the general policy it wishes to follow with regard to Europe. Since the War we have sought to withdraw from European entanglements, and more recently, to pursue a policy of isolation and self-sufficiency. If we choose this policy, we should follow it to its logical conclusion: we should abandon our efforts to obtain disarmament, and cease all attempts to win new markets in Europe or to preserve old ones. But if we believe that recovery must be sought through international cooperation, we should realize that we are able to view the European scene

which underlie European conflicts, and to do what lies within our province and powers to work with Europe for the solution of these problems.

Alumnae Council Held on College Grounds

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book sales (these are especially good), and each district this year has sent more than pledged." Other districts found different ways of raising money: Benefit movies, teas, swimming parties, Dutch Treat suppers, and the benefit performance of Katherine Hepburn in *The Lake* in Washington, and of Cornelia Otis Skinner in *The Loves of Charles the Second* in Chicago are a few of the ingenious methods that the Alumnae in different parts of the country have used to get money to send Regional Scholars. All the reports were alike in that they expressed the enthusiasm of the Alumnae for college affairs and that they showed the great interest of the Alumnae in the scholarship students from the various districts.

These reports showed, further, the great care and thoughtfulness with which the recipients of Regional Scholarship funds are picked, and the personal interest which the members of a district feel in the activities and progress and scholarship of the students they send to Bryn Mawr.

The second most important part of the actual business discussion of the Council was concerned with the relations of distant Alumnae to the college. A study was made of the various methods used in other colleges to perpetuate the Graduates' relations to college. Three recommendations were made after this study. They recommended that occasional visits be made to distant Alumnae by more official representatives of the college—members of the faculty or administration. They suggested the possibility of having an annual "Alumnae Week-End" to coincide perhaps with a Glee Club concert or a Varsity play, to which each class would send an official representative. And thirdly, they took up the suggestion that Bryn Mawr should institute an "Alumnae College," such as is annually held at Smith, Mount Holyoke and Wellesley, to which Alumnae could come, after all of the Undergraduates had gone home for the summer vacation, for a series of lectures, round table discussions, and conferences on modern problems.

All of these suggestions were welcomed by the members of the Alumnae Council. The members of the Council felt particularly amenable to the establishment of closer contact between the college and the Graduates, especially after they themselves had had the opportunity and pleasure of seeing the Undergraduates in classes, of observing the Undergraduate activities in sports and the drama, of meeting the administrators of the college and of hearing from Mrs. Manning about the changes in curriculum and the Honours system, from Mrs. Smith about the purpose and practicability of post major courses, from Dr. Chew about the requisite versatility in a professor, and from Miss Park about the new plans in the various departments of the college.

What's Being Said

Youth must not be afraid to face the fact that it has to change politics, it has to change business ethics, it has to change the theories of economics, and, above everything else, it has to change its own weaknesses.

—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The jazz age is at its ragged tail end. It is no longer smart to be immoral.—Rabbi A. H. Silver.

The world's salvation lies in recognition of the principle that common rights imply a common duty.

—Adolph Hitler.

Talk of changing football coaches because a college football team lost a couple of games is like sin, and you ain't it.—Fielding H. Yost.

Only the united opposition of the agrarian areas can prevent the setup of a Fascist state.

—Norman Thomas.

Europe has not yet struck bottom politically, though it certainly has economically. There is a final struggle.

Not Out of the Stacks

Before Christmas comes and it grows too late to discuss the best autumn books, we must mention Frieda Lawrence's *Not I, But the Wind*. It is important not only because of its own intrinsic merits, but because of its connection with the series of books on D. H. Lawrence that have recently appeared. The book was long heralded by Lawrence scholars and admirers because it was certain to be sympathetic and enthusiastic. It is all of that, and furthermore, it is authentic. Mrs. Lawrence's main concern in the writing of *Not I, But the Wind* lies in presenting a true picture of her husband, the artist. "Lies are all very well in their place, but the truth seems to me so much more interesting and proud, but truth is not so easily conquered, there is always more of it, like a bottomless pit is truth." To accomplish her purpose, she writes simply and directly of her relations with her husband, and the text is further elucidated by reprints of letters that Lawrence wrote at various times to her and to her family.

The information to be gleaned from the book is fresh, and so could not disappoint the student of Lawrence. It reveals a facet of Lawrence's character that has heretofore received little notice and that has been for the most part discounted: his inherent sense of morality. Freedom is of primary importance, perhaps, but it must be limited if truth or decency are destroyed by it. In the main, Lawrence's sense of freedom is manifest in small matters—in his sincere behavior toward his wife and in his straightforward and simple letters to his mother-in-law.

The letters are very intimate, and

in some cases, quite revealing. They concern themselves with the details of his domestic life, with his impressions of people and places, and with trivial reports of the progress and success of his books. They are so simple and so intimate that they must mean a great deal to the scholar and really very little to one who does not know Lawrence or his work from another source. What cares the reader whether Frieda is just taking a bath? It is scarcely momentous news that is being imparted to the public; nor is Lawrence's announcement of this domestic event artistically phrased. The casual reader is not likely to be interested in the revelation at all; and he is equally likely to pass blithely over Lawrence's mention of a newly completed novel. *Not I, But the Wind* loses a great deal as a book in including so many trivial letters, printed in great bulk and in wearisome italics. Furthermore, a reading of Lawrence's works themselves is requisite for the appreciation and enjoyment of Mrs. Lawrence's book, as is also some knowledge of the author's life from a more general biography. On the other hand, for a person who knows Lawrence, *Not I, But the Wind* is a treasure house of information and explanation.

Our next excursion into literature we hesitate to mention. We have by no means descended to the lowly status of the Timid Soul, but we know the scorn with which an unknown book is greeted, especially if that book be a novel of college life. We shall be quick about it. *What Mad Pursuit*, by Martha Gellhorn, is the most recent portrayal of the college girl, cloistered and on the loose. The book is very

strange; much the most intelligent comment on it was Princess Bibesco's "Who does not like to share experiences with these young women (at any rate in book form)?" It is written in an intimate, though by no means personal style; that is, the detail is closely and intimately observed and expressed, but the style and the tone are not highly flavored enough to be labelled as personal.

The plot starts three girls out in the environs of a women's college, and it is amazing how close to Bryn Mawr the descriptions come—one small detail after another seems to have been lifted right out of the furnishings, inhabitants, and events that are commonplaces in all of the smoking rooms on campus. And then the plot gets more and more and more complicated, sustaining violent action right up to the last page, where we are left breathless and dumbfounded. *What Mad Pursuit* is an incredible performance, so incredible that we cannot possibly judge it fairly. Were we to hazard an opinion of its merit, we would be so biased by the fascination for the familiar details of the setting and for the miraculous complexity of the plot, that we would probably say that it was much better than it really is. The book has the engrossing, if low-brow, qualities of a rousing detective story.

Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, accepted unanimously the petition of By-Liners, University of Southern California journalistic organization, for membership into the national body at their annual convention held at De Pauw University (Greencastle, Ind.).

How to Dispose of Illicit Articles

Empty Bottles: Dean's box in Taylor. The cheering inappropriateness of this is certain to make the Dean happy.

Carola Woerishoeffer Room. Campus mail boxes, when the Dean's box is full to overflowing. On your mantelpiece. The obviousness of this will discourage investigation.

Flaming Matches: Smoking room waste-baskets when filled with paper.

New York Times files. The Scene Loft of Goodhart, especially when a play is in progress. A certain amount of excitement will inevitably ensue.

15-Foot Electric Cords: During inspection, put them in Warden's office.

Thumb Tacks: Stick into ceiling. They will never be noticed.

Cats and Dogs: Immerse in bathtubs. Peculiar sounds issuing will frighten off investigators. Stuff in pillows, and prepare to make own bed. Untoward motion of pillow will alarm maids.

Disjecta Membra of Mangled Corpses: "President Park's office is always at the disposal of the students." See *News*, October 24.

Musical Instruments: May practice in Sems and Reference Room in Lib.

Fifteen Turkish men are at present enrolled at American universities on scholarships granted them by their government.

Students of Polish parentage living in the United States have their own Students' Association, which recently published the second issue of a monthly paper in English on Polish Affairs. A few members of the Association are enabled each year to study in Poland on scholarships raised by the group, an annual convention is held, and a tour to Poland planned every summer. —(N. S. F. A.)

Ames, Iowa—\$1,786,000 was spent last year by Iowa State undergraduates. Two thousand two hundred and forty-five men spent only \$144,000 on clothes, while co-eds, numbering 880, squandered \$111,000 on fine feathers. Tobacco companies collected \$20,000, while only \$5,000 were spent for sewing materials, which just goes to show. —(NSFA)

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Ralph R. Winn, City College of New York instructor of philosophy, claims that the student who sleeps during lectures retains the greatest amount of information being disseminated. —(NSFA.)

A "weariness of popular cynicism and sophistication in university circles signals a definite turn in the tide of spiritual affairs in American colleges," according to Bishop Ira D. Warner, of the United Brethren Church. —(IP)

A new football song is being added to Columbia University Band's repertoire of football marching tunes. The new song, "Hit the Line, Columbia," song hit of last year's Varsity Show, will probably replace the rapidly aging "Roar, Lion, Roar."

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Democracy Discussed in Dean Conference

Dictatorship Held Nonexistent
in U. S. Under Freedom of
Press and Elections

LEGAL SYSTEM IS TEST

Before a group of rather partial protagonists of Democracy, Mrs. Vera M. Dean led a discussion on Thursday evening, November 8, which centered around the ideas advanced in her speech on *Dictatorship on Trial*. She began by stating that the lecture had the purpose of looking at dictatorship from the American point of view. After a trial of nearly two years for even the newest of the governments of this type, Mrs. Dean believes that sufficient time has been given to us to consider what they have accomplished and to see how far and how completely the plans, on the basis of which they gained power, have been fulfilled. The facts, both good and bad, must be kept constantly in mind.

Mrs. Dean adopted the attitude of a strong defender of the various dictatorships and endeavored to draw from the group a defense of the liberal democratic system. The first point which she wished understood was the essential difference between Democracy and dictatorship. She pointed out that the Nazi press hailed the recent elections here as a step on the road to dictatorship. Various members of the group rose to the defense of democracy and showed, for example, that government relations with industry with regard to the codes is entirely on a voluntary basis. In the Fascist state, however, the compulsion to act as the government directs comes first and is followed by standardization.

Any government in this country is prevented from doing as it pleases by fear of a popular reversal of public opinion at the next election. The consensus of opinion at the conference seemed to be that real thought was evinced by the individual voter only when the issues were extremely clear and simple and of vital importance. But American voters can and do exercise real discretion in choice, and they will rise up against the actions of the government if its acts are unpopular. Democracy in Italy and Germany failed because it was artificially imposed on countries not suited to it and never became firmly rooted.

When does a situation arise in which an action against the established order is of a revolutionary nature? The answer to this question depends on the country under discussion. It was felt that in countries of Anglo-Saxon background it would be highly improbable that such a situation would arise. Even if one party did become very militant and defiant, such as the British Labor Party threatened to do, the general opinion was that some other group within the State would remain calm and would at least try to arrange a conference and discuss the matter.

In other words, in those countries having a democratic tradition, there is a sincere belief in progress by the evolutionary methods of experimentation, legislation by representative bodies and general discussion, as against the revolutionary tactics of government by decree, restriction of freedom of speech and press, confiscation of property and nationalization of economic life. There was considerable disagreement with Hitler's claim that the Nazi state is a dictatorship arrived at democratically. The statement seemed to be a paradox and it was pointed out that such a system allows the people no alternative if they dislike the new government.

The discussion next turned to the Soviet Government in Russia. The Communists claim that the height of democracy was reached when the poor peasants voted to oust the rich peasants from the land. The measure was passed with the peasants' knowledge that they would not profit to any great extent from the confiscation. The distinction between this kind of democracy and real democracy was shown by a discussion of the legal basis of the Soviet rule and that of any democratic nation. In Russia there is no clearly formulated law which is carefully defined. No one knows how the laws are going to be interpreted. The laws which have been established may be abolished at any moment and nothing can be done about it. However, it must be understood that the test of dictatorship is not so much the scope of its laws, as it is the amount of freedom of speech, press and religion allowed.

In concluding the discussion of the political side of dictatorship, Mrs. Dean pointed out that there are three distinct types of government: outright dictatorship, strong government arrived at by compromise, and the usual type of democratic government. Turning to economic considerations, Mrs. Dean asked whether it would be better to have a dictatorship in a period of economic crisis. In both Germany and Italy, proponents of authoritarian rule have claimed that their plan is better and that it will work more quickly. The facts do not seem to substantiate their claims, although they may prove to be right in the long run; it must be remembered that they claimed that their system would be an almost immediate cure. Mussolini has now had eleven years to work out his plan and yet economic conditions do not appear to have improved materially. Even Fascists admit that there has been a steady decline in employment figures ever since the Fascist coup. Doubtless world conditions are inseparably involved in this decline, but one must not forget that Fascism chose the policy of economic nationalism with a full awareness of its probable results. When a country goes in for a planned economy, political factors must be taken into consideration, and the planners must realize this in making out the plan. An ideal state of affairs which has no political or economical opposition cannot be assumed.

In discussing any proposed changes in the social order, it is extremely difficult to determine what is "the good of society." Who is to decide which plan is most likely to promote this good of society? In a democracy the whole society decides what is best for it, and in a dictatorship the governing authority makes the decision. A mean must be found between the democratic overemphasis of individual liberty and the extreme dictatorship of the totalitarian state.

News of the New York Theatres

Continued from Page Two

described in words, but as in all plays that are plays must be seen on the stage to be appreciated.

A charming play for those that like charming plays of early American life is Marc Connelly's *The Farmer Takes a Wife*, which is a dramatization of Walter Edmond's *Rome Haul*. It is

Voice of Bryn Mawr

The Editor

The College News.

It may be of interest to the *News* to know that Mr. Edgar B. Howard, of the Academy of Natural Sciences and the University of Pennsylvania, addressed the class in Advanced General Geology on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1934. Mr. Howard spoke on the work in the Southwest, where he has found cultural objects in association with remains of extinct animals. A short outline of his talk follows:

The speaker's first interest was an attempt to trace the Basket Maker culture from Southern Utah, where it was originally discovered, to New Mexico. Several caves in the latter State did yield remains of a modified Basket Maker people. Below their level, moreover, there were found in the same caves tools and weapons of an older people, whose culture is characterized by the presence of Folsom points,—points which are unique in that they are biconcave, with one long flake removed from each side,—large very thin blades, and "snub-nosed" scrapers. These weapons were found in undoubted association (in the same stratum) with the remains of a number of animals now extinct

a story of the Erie Canal era in the early 1850's, and its principal merit lies in the fact that drama and plot are both subordinated to the presentation of atmosphere. The world was young yet, the land was new, almost anything might be going to happen in them those days, and as a consequence of its faithfulness to this happy atmosphere, the feeling of the play is one of fresh youthfulness and unbiased interest in living.

The theme is not a new one: in fact, it is time-honored. Ever since we saw *Anna Christie* we have been firmly convinced that "dat ole debbil, sea" would "get" everybody who entrusted themselves to it for an occupation. No one can tell us that if the call of the sea were once permitted in an off moment to get into our blood, we could ever again be satisfied to set foot on that prosaic object, entitled by seafarers, "dry land" for more than a fleeting visit. We know better: Eugene O'Neill has told us so. Therefore, we are not surprised to learn of the hesitation surrounding this new daughter of the canal's acceptance of an offer of marriage from a hard-bitten farmer lad. However, we did feel some surprise at learning that love may be stronger than the lure of the sea, for Molly Larkins abandons the sea for safety, boredom and a nice, hard, war life. We cannot but expect that the sea, enraged at this disparaging treatment of its lure, will yet creep up upon the 46th Street Theatre, and "get" not only the cast but also its admiring audience. However, anyone sufficiently intrepid to risk such a catastrophe in the interests of watching the early Americans will undoubtedly find much amusement in this play of our roaming ancestors.

in North America, — notably, the mastodon, camel, bison, horse (the horse was reintroduced into America by the Spaniards), and others. The same association has been found as far north as Wyoming, in ancient lake beds of the High Plains east of the Rocky Mountains. The people themselves are not known.

It is believed by Mr. Howard that they came into America from Asia by way of Bering Strait at a time — a land-bridge crossed that shallow body of water. After reaching this continent it is more probable that they followed the courses of the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers to the Great Plains, and then south to the area in which their culture is now found. The reason for taking this course, as opposed to that along the Pacific Slope, is that the former was probably the first route to be ice-free at the end of the last glaciation, — some 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

Mr. Howard is hoping to stimulate interest in expeditions to the Mackenzie and Yukon valleys, and even to Siberia, to search for early man and to trace his routes of migration.

Sincerely yours,
LINCOLN DRYDEN.

Wir's End

Continued from Page Two

Never water thirsty oryx
With a lot of metaphors!
Never turn the fragile tapir
With an unbecoming eaper;
Never tickle lynx nor lemur
On his toes or on his femur;
Never practice much phlebotomy,
Bleeding many hippopotami,
Never try to take the merit
From a conscientious ferret;
Never poke an eft or newt
With a left upon the snout.
When you come upon a wombat
All arrayed for single combat,
Take away the brute his foe,
Lest one lay the other low.

Now I know you'll be heroic,
When you see an object zoic.

"UNHAPPES FALLEN
THIKKE . . ."

And all this day I werke and I
werke,
"Till gynne myn eyen to y-amerte
sore;
But anguysschouslye I moste purchase merke,
Sith with knowynge and ne
gessynge more
My quize moste I taken. Ich am
lore

And sikes I sike who wans was sely
may,
But now a sory wrecche, weylawcy!
Vyctyme of Wikke Wirde.

I really seem obsessed with quizzes, don't I? Quizzes and papers, —they are my LIFE, now. Why, I haven't had time for a sensible tea-party in years. Wops. and grease-oozing hamburgers are no diet for a Hatter. Such a mad one as I am needs good tea and limpid yellow butter on fresh toast; and by that I don't mean the gray slabs we get for breakfast. Yes, I'm looking quite sallow, like my revered cousin, the White Knight, who will try his inventive recipes on himself. He is such a charming person, with eyes that always wonder and believe in himself and in the rest of the world. Hare is far less good-natured. The longness-away-from-March is getting him, too. His ears have that certain limpness that means his circulation is bored with life. In fact, both Hare and I are cases, I'm quite convinced, and if I were our doctor, I'd prescribe more frequent and fruity tea-parties.

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Years and Years Ago

This seems to be the psychologically correct moment to introduce a breath of spring into our kaleidoscopic sketches of Bryn Mawr College life as it was lived long ago. "Kaleidoscopic" is a dignified word used by authors who ought to have been truthful and said "jumbled" instead. Into our jumbled sketches, then, comes a whiff of spring. If our readers will turn their thermostats and put on an extra sweater, we will ask them to imagine themselves basking in the sunshine of a warm April afternoon, almost forty years ago.

The occasion is the first Hare and Hound run. Twelve or fourteen eager Hounds and two fleet Hares have assembled in the rooms of the Sophomore Basketball Team's captain. The Hares, allowed five minutes' start, bound nimbly from one of the windows of Pembroke West (What's wrong with this picture?). During the interval of waiting, the Hounds agree on a call:—quite in keeping with their canine character, for it is as nearly like the bark of a hound as possible. The five minutes are up, and the Hounds are off! They pick up the trail in Gulph Road just behind Merion, noting, *en passant*, that it is composed of fragments of two novels by the Duchess—*Beautie's Daughters* and *A Modern Arc*. We moderns may well inquire into the identity of the Duchess. The Philistine reporter remarks at this point: "What a significant fact, this stupendous victory of physical culture over mental depravity!" We assume, therefore, that

the Duchess must have been pretty bad.

"I hear," says our reporter, "that the hounds starting off on their long run looked remarkably well in their corduroy skirts and leggings and their brightly colored shirt waists, and not a few interested observers commented upon the graceful and easy run which distinguished the little band of flying figures."

On dash the intrepid hounds, climbing fences, wading streams, and leaping through marshes, with the greatest of ease. These obstacles test their mettle. "There was also one newly plowed field to cross. This, however, tested the mettle of the farmer, who looked on helplessly." They find the hares' bag about three miles from the college and return home by the quickest way, only to discover that the hares have beaten them by a good eighteen minutes and are sitting in the captain's room calmly watching the race from the windows. And so ends a perfect and a very energetic afternoon. We hope that it has warmed everyone up.

The College Morgue, an article of 1895 vintage, on the statues in Taylor Hall, contains the interesting reflection that Juno's stern look may have some explanation: "Perhaps she

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is meditating complacently on the fact that her avoirdupois is just about twice that of her liege lord, typifying the relative masculine and feminine positions at Bryn Mawr."

The column, *College Recipes*, backs up strongly our former very trite statement that wars and depressions and blue eagles do not change or even make a dent in human nature, as possessed by the average college student.

Recipe No. 1 is for A Senior Essay: "Any classic author may be used as a foundation for a dish. Add to the one selected:

3 doz. essays of Matthew Arnold.
½ doz. references to Pater.

1 article from biographical dictionary.

7 quotations from Browning.

6 assorted quotations.

A little Swinburne will heighten the flavor, but may be omitted if preferred.

17 cups of tea.

Mix thoroughly, simmer twelve hours, then spread in thin strips on

fool's cap paper, and bake in a quick oven.

The second recipe is for an undergraduate meeting:

1 president

1 secretary

75 to 100 students

2 or 3 subjects for discussion

1½ doz. speeches

200 interruptions

600 asides

½ doz. points of order

A little withering sarcasm.

Excitement ad lib. Do not be afraid of putting in too much, as without it the meeting will be flat.

Stir all the ingredients together for fifteen or twenty minutes, in order to be sure that they are all thoroughly mixed. Cover closely, and stew until the students are so tender that their skins may be pricked with a pin. Serve with *sauce a la Tartare*.

This last has a neatly Swiftian touch, a rather ghouliah tinge that strikes us as peculiarly admirable, even enviable.

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9:00 P.M. C.S.T.
8:00 P.M. M.S.T.
7:00 P.M. P.S.T.

THURSDAY

9:00 P.M. E.S.T.
8:00 P.M. C.S.T.
7:30 P.M. M.S.T.
8:30 P.M. P.S.T.

OVER COAST-TO-COAST WABC-COLUMBIA NETWORK



WALTER O'KEEFE

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR.
Charles Adams says: "When I feel my energy sagging, I light a Camel and get a sense of renewed vim. I enjoy this delightful 'lift' often. For I know Camels will never interfere with healthy nerves."

CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS

European Situation
Topic of Conference

Saar Plebiscite and Austrian
Anschluss or Cooperation
Considered

ARMAMENTS A PROBLEM

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Dean held the second general conference in the Deanery. The discussion centered principally on German Rearmament, the Saar question, and the Austrian situation.

Mrs. Dean, in discussing the first point, said that there can be little doubt that rearmament in Germany is going on. Military, naval and air budgets for the ensuing year are all larger than in the past. Germany claims that these increases are caused by changes in policy with regard to the Reichswehr, etc., which are within the scope of the arrangements of the Versailles Treaty. France is watching these moves with anything but a sense of security. Her allegations as to what is going on in Germany, while not perhaps in the nature of legal evidence, are based on as reliable reports as can be obtained by first hand observers.

Mrs. Dean then asked the group to consider the question of what should be done by the rest of the world, granted that Germany is rearming. Shows of force to maintain the treaty seem to be the only way out. If Germany actually denounced the Treaty, a commission could be sent to study the situation and see if peace was menaced. Germany obviously would not feel very kindly toward such a commission and not many people could be found who would be willing to serve on it. If a report was actually made and the League Council declared an economic boycott of Germany, would not the Germans be more incensed than ever? This would also mean that the League was being used as a defensive alliance against Germany.

Germany certainly has a good case.

Suppose she should ask for a revision of the Treaty? It would probably not be any better to attempt a revision than to actually denounce the Treaty. In practical terms, what does revision mean to Germans? The western border is settled by the Locarno Treaty, the east by the Polish Non-Aggression Pact. The only major problem left for revision is the army, and naturally revision would be made with the idea of increasing its size. But an army must be used for something; it must inevitably be used as a weapon of expansion. Have the above-mentioned treaties been signed in order to free Hitler's hand for action elsewhere? This is the question which is concerning the rest of Europe.

There is little that can be done to stop Germany from rearming unless the signers of the Peace Treaty are ready to use force to keep her disarmed. Allied Disarmament seems practically impossible while the Hitler government holds power in Germany. The only possible assurance of her peaceful intentions that Germany could give would be cessation of activities in the Saar and in Austria. The fundamental problem which causes Germany to try to expand is the growing pressure of her increasing population. It is safe to say that unless Germany takes vigorous measures with regard to expansion in either the Saar or Austria, the other nations will not take forceful action against her.

The next topic of discussion was the Saar Plebiscite, to be held January 13, 1935. The question of the value of postponing the vote until things are more settled in Europe was considered. The general opinion seemed to be that postponement would be evading an issue which must eventually be settled. Will there ever be a more suitable time to hold the vote? Even if the vote shows a clear territorial division, it does not seem economically sound to split up the Saar.

If there is pressure on the voters to vote one way or the other, it cannot be said that the decision was made voluntarily. Admittedly, not everyone can be satisfied, but in this case should

the majority rule decide? If so, what would happen to the minority? Would there be a physical migration of the minority to some other place? Dr. Fenwick insisted that the status quo now existent in the Saar should remain unless there is a clear majority, say 66 per cent, on one side or the other. This point, however, seems beside the main issue, for nearly everyone concedes Hitler at least that large a majority.

With regard to the Austrian question, the discussion turned upon the clause in the Treaty of St. Germain, which requires Austria to maintain the status of an independent nation. It was decided that, although Austria is very much handicapped by different and conflicting agreements with various other nations such as Italy, such agreements do not constitute an infringement of her sovereign independent status. If an Austrian Nazi government came into power, and arranged to co-operate with Germany but not to join with her in physical union, this would not be a violation of the St. Germain Treaty. Such an arrangement as this would satisfy all the parties involved, with the possible exception of Italy, and there would still be no Anschluss. It was agreed that Germany does not now contemplate actual Anschluss with Austria. But, nevertheless, the German Nazis are very anxious to see the democratic election get under way in Austria so that popular feeling can be manifested. They feel that the Austrian Nazis would win control of the government in the event of a popular election.

Another alternate in Austria might be the return of Otto and the restoration of the Hapsburg Monarchy. Royalist restoration would not be a violation of the St. Germain Treaty. The opinion of the group seemed to be that in the end the choice of a government in Austria must be made by the people themselves through a popular election.

With all its imperfections, it was felt that popular vote was the fairest way of ascertaining the will of the majority of the people.

Marriner Considers
Beethoven as Titan

Continued from Page One

sical life of Beethoven. The first was his apprenticeship, wherein he assimilated, as do most geniuses, the work of all the great masters who preceded him, and using the 18th century forms and the work of composers such as Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart as a basis, he composed the *Pathetique* and the *Moonlight* sonatas and other works. Even in this early phase there appear the characteristics of the great emancipator. Before him the range of key was limited, but Beethoven broke the conventions of Mozart so that each subject was a natural growth out of the preceding subject. His two great formal innovations were the Scherzo and the Air and Variations, for although the latter existed before, Beethoven so widened its field that he might be called its creator. He raised programme music to consciousness and was the forerunner of Romantic music in his use of titles. To illustrate this first phase of Beethoven, Mr. Marriner played three movements from the *Seventh Sonata in D Major*, opus 10, number 3, which clearly points to the Beethoven of the *Heroica*. The first movement, *Presto*, has a dash and virility with a typical strong crescendo in the coda, while the second movement, a *largo e mesto*, reveals that even the thirty-year-old Beethoven knew despondency, suffering, and anguish.

In the second phase his mighty personality asserted itself, and produced work extending from the *Heroica* to the *8th Symphony*. He was laughed at because of his appearance, his unorthodox music; and his increasing deafness made him ever more sensitive. The details of his life are often pathetic and full of sorrows, but occasionally joyful. They find expression in his sketch books, which also reveal the painstaking method by which he composed, constantly revising and ever striving for the perfect expression of an idea. In Beethoven there are almost no repetitions and

each little nuance of expression is perfect for that idea. Throughout his life Beethoven kept the courage to give the world new ideas and constantly to face the accusations of purists. Mr. Marriner played opus 90, a sonata in two movements, which bridges the gap between his first and last phases, written in 1814, it shows Beethoven beginning to enter a period of quiet communion with himself. The *allegro* is full of courage and resignation, while the second movement, a *rondo*, is smooth and reposeful.

The third phase is Beethoven's transcendent period where joys and sorrows have changed to divine rapture, and where music audible through the ear has changed to an inner spiritual music. The music of this period fills the souls of the hearer and inspires them with the cosmic splendor of the tonal universe, and while healing and comforting them, demands a complete surrender for its appreciation. The C. Minor sonata, Beethoven's last work, opus 111, was an exquisite illustration by Mr. Marriner of this transcendent period of the Titan.

Varsity Wins Second
League Championship

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